



VOL. XXXVIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

NO. 1.

The Maine Farmer.

B. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Our Platform.

The commencement of the thirty-eighth volume of the **MAINER**, offers a good opportunity for us to present a few thoughts on the true scope and aim of such a journal as it claims to be.

First of all, no agricultural paper should ever attempt to teach farming; this we affirm notwithstanding the fact that many journals of this class, do claim just this same thing. For say paper, having one or two editors, to set itself up as a schoolmaster, to say to its readers—"they few or many—just what they shall do, and how they shall do it, is most non-sense. Any intelligent, reading, observing farmer, would distrust such advice as soon as he began to receive it. He would say: "A pretty set of fellows these editors are, to tell me what I must do; don't I know how to plant corn, and dig muck and feed cattle so as to make good beef?" And true enough, don't they? Such men are the ones who really comprehend quicker what a farmers' paper should be than those who make them, and they are those most likely to be benefited by a genuine out and out farmers' paper. The richer a paper is in hints and suggestions, the less it attempts to teach and the more it endeavors to draw out from its readers and patrons what they know, the more successful it will become, and the more completely will it fill the place of an agricultural journal should aim to occupy.

No farmers' paper should be the organ, the particular and sole exponent of the views of any one man, or set of men, nor of any association or society having in view the attainment of a special purpose. No one man can know everything, and no dozen men, however practical, or learned, or scientific they may be, but may receive good thoughts and facts from almost any practical, observing farmer in the land. Therefore, such farmers should be made to understand that they have some interest in the character of the paper they read, and should contribute to it, that it may more nearly approach their standard and meet their wants, as thereby it will become a more complete farmers' journal, and benefit others by the dissemination of facts and opinions and ideas that come from working men themselves.

A farmers' paper should be a medium of communication between the farmers themselves, and the closer any agricultural journal adheres to this aim, the more valuable will it become. An editor may not know much about many things as his readers; but he may possess a faculty of knowing pretty nearly all that will make a readable farmers' journal, and be able to give from the sources at his command suggestions and information, in every number, that will be of great value to his readers. And while every farmer cannot publish a paper of his own, wherein he can tell his brother farmers what he has learned, he should feel that he has the right to a certain space in any paper laboring for his interest, and the right to be heard by his brother farmers through that paper. Such a right we have always believed every reader of our paper has to our columns, and it is a right that has never been denied. Any man who has spent many years at a given pursuit, has not used his eyes, ears and reason if he has not perfectly learned something. This must of course be of value to others engaged in the same business. Shall we go from house to house, to the neglect of his work, to tell others what he has acquired, or spend an evening in writing out his experiences, for some paper, that they may be read by thousands at once and the same time? Which would you rather do?

In the management of the **MAINER**, we have constantly endeavored to make it, not a text-book, but a repository of the best practice of our best farmers and farm writers; not a guide to be implicitly followed, but a storehouse of models, where farmers of different views and engaged in different specialties, may find copies or plans upon which they can improve; not a vehicle for trundling our own thoughts, but for carrying to practical men, the opinions and views of practical men engaged in the various industrial pursuits; not a body of formal, didactic essays (although these are occasionally well enough) but a record of progress in agricultural matters, an aid to the farmer and mechanic, and a bulletin of what is going on among farmers, and what they are doing to elevate and improve their occupation. These, it seems to us, are distinctive features in our journal; and we believe by distinguishing them in the future, and by aiming to carry out each more completely, we shall be giving the most satisfaction to our patrons.

While we rely much upon the voluntary efforts of our correspondents in furnishing articles for our columns—and here let us say in parenthesis, that we are always glad to receive any item or fact of interest to farmers, mechanics and housewives, from any of our readers—we are also making special efforts to render the present volume of the **MAINER**, more valuable, more interesting, and more worth the price. Several of our best writers, and many who have hitherto been occasional contributors to our columns, will, during the volume, write more frequently, and with their aid we can safely promise our readers a better paper than we have ever given them. Assuring the working-men of Maine, that we shall ever labor to guard and promote their interests, in every direction in which our labors can avail; we ask of them in return, that encouragement and support of which they deserve, our efforts worthy.

Death of Mr. B. D. Walsh.
Hardly had the November number of the **American Entomologist** reached us, than the announcement of the death of its senior editor, Mr. Benj. D. Walsh, was made in the **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**. It occurred on the 18th ult. from injuries received on the 11th. It appears that Mr. Walsh was walking on the track of the railroad, near Moline, Ill., and observed a train approaching behind him, but he supposed it was not coming upon the same track, and only discovered his error when the engine was close upon him. In endeavoring to escape his foot caught and was badly mangled rendering amputation above the ankle necessary—but the operation failed, however, to save his life. Mr. Walsh, at the time of his death was State Entomologist of Illinois, senior editor of the **American Entomologist**, and a frequent contributor to various scientific journals of the country. His articles in his own journal, in the **Canadian Entomologist** and the **Transactions of the American Entomological Society**, were marked by accuracy, careful statement, an original, forcible style, and his writings have done much to awaken the love of the sciences in our country, to acquaint the farmers with insect enemies, and to give them a clear knowledge of their habits, and the methods of controlling them, to guard them against the tricks of unprincipled sellers, and to render popular and instructive a knowledge of his favorite science. A journal specially devoted to "bugs," could not in two years, have attained a circulation in our country, of five thousand copies, monthly, but for his interesting, popular and numerous articles; and his untimely death will be lamented by all familiar with his writings.

Out Meal-Mash.

During a recent visit at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Orono, we passed the night with President Fernald, and for breakfast had a hash to which Mr. Fernald is much attached, and which generally forms an important item in his breakfast bill of fare. This was a hash made of meat, and it certainly formed one of the most delicious agreeable and "tasty" dishes we have eaten in long time, besides being very strengthening and peculiarly well adapted as a dish for brain workers. At our request Mr. Fernald has given us the following recipe for making it, and we advise our readers to try it. They will find it a palatable and very "tasty" dish for breakfast. Mrs. W. May's "Site gradually in a quart of boiling water, a pint of meal, (made from Canada oats,) with a little salt, and allow it to cook slowly for twenty minutes or half an hour, stir, cover with cream and sugar. For our family (three persons) we use but a half a pint of the meal in making mush sufficient for breakfast."

Whitefish for Maine.

In connection with the following letter from George Shepard Page, Esq., President of the Oquossoc Angling Association, who control large fishing grounds at Bangor in this State, the editor of the New York *Citizen* (from which it is copied)—who is one of the Board of Fish Commissioners of New York—reminded the spawners of whitefish nor of land-locked salmon has ever been sent to Europe. The balance, after day after day, under the very eyes of the unscrupulous farmer. The advice of Harris, in regard to the destruction of the spindle-worm, is applicable to a degree with the others mentioned, viz: "They must be destroyed while in the caterpillar state. As soon as our cornfields begin to show, by the withering leaves the worms should be sought for and killed; for if allowed to remain undisturbed until they turn to moths, they will make their escape, and we shall not be able to prevent them from laying their eggs again."

Farmers' Club Notes.
From all parts of the State—through our correspondents and the local press—we have received accounts of the organization of Farmers' Clubs. The letter of Mr. Page follows:

"I have received 10,000 whitefish spawn from Seth Green, and expect to place a part of them in streams, and to make an investigation of the balance, with your permission, I would like to forward to our friend Charles G. Atkins, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries of Maine."

I have just finished reading your article in today's *Citizen*, and the reference to the transmission of whitefish spawn England and France is quite agreeable to the writer who makes such a statement.

What is your opinion as to the effect upon trout of the introduction of land-locked salmon into lakes at the headwaters of the Androscoggin? Our association were unable to find any information on this subject.

Charles G. Atkins writes as follows:

"I fear no evil effect from placing land-locked salmon in those waters. They might or might not eat trout, but would be an improvement."

The only objection I can see to this would be that the spawning of land-locked salmon would be dangerous to the brook trout, which are with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under similar circumstances, has a good income, but with no better education or abilities, is making his thousands at a business requires less bodily or mental exertion. There is a man who has been brought up to do his work in his own house; this and the taxes, and what I lay out necessarily to carry on the farm keeps me continually drained of money. There is my brother—he is making more in his boarding-room in one month than I can make in a year on the farm, to say nothing of his food. This cannot be denied—it is a fact. His brother, also, under

The Maine Farmer

Augusta, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.
\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if paid within three months of the date of publication. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credit in accordance with our new rating method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

If a subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the names of the offices to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
Mr. V. PARTRIDGE is now canvassing and collecting in Cumberland County, in new canvassing the County of Lincoln.

Mr. J. F. NORRIS will visit Northern Penobscot and Aroostook Counties during the month of November.

Mr. S. M. TANNA, will call on subscribers in Waldo County during the months of November and December.

The President's Message.

President Grant's Inaugural Address to the "citizens of the United States," together with the well-known characteristics of the man, had doubtless prepared the minds of the people for a simple, straightforward and business-like statement of his views in his first message to Congress. Such is the document which we present to our readers this week. It does not aspire to the rhetorical periods of the diplomatic, and does not glow with any ostentatious display of the military spirit; but all the great questions of national interest are briefly and frankly considered with the solid and vigorous common sense of a practical intellect.

He shows a determination in the beginning not to vex the country longer distracted with the vexed question of reconstruction, and does not propose to have Georgia remanded to military control, but solves the difficulty in a very simple manner by recommending that the Governor of Georgia be authorized to reassemble the original Legislature as it existed before the negro members were unseated. He also recommends that the Virginia Senators be admitted to Congress, and has no doubt that the result of the elections in Mississippi and Texas will be such as to entitle those States to admission and thus complete the work of reconstruction.

On the financial questions the President's views are practical, unmistakable, and magnificently sound. He recommends such legislation as will ensure a gradual return to specie payments, and in order to put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency, he would have the Treasury redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented and not put it into circulation until sold again for gold. He believes it practicable and desirable to have the United States bonds now due, and others as they become due, replaced by others bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. Although the revenues of the country are now greater than its requirements, and the present law might be modified in case of unjust discriminations, yet he would not advise a general revision of the laws on this subject until the next meeting of Congress, inasmuch as a greater reduction of taxation could be made after funding the debt at a low rate of interest, than it would be expedient to make now. He would have a three per cent. income tax to success the five per cent. tax which will expire by its own limitation next July. In order to secure a faithful collection of the revenues, and an efficient execution of the laws, the administration has not hesitated to discharge incompetent officials or sustain competent ones, regardless of partisan remonstrances.

He reminds Congress that the loss of our commerce is the only result of the rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from them, and his earnest appeal for some legislation which will restore life to this arm of American wealth and power, must receive a hearty response throughout the country.

His review of our foreign relations is calm, judicious, patriotic and wise, although in regard to Cuba especially, his views may not accord with the hopes of certain radical partisans and sentimentalists. He does not believe that the pending struggle in Cuba amounts to war in the international sense of that term, or that the insurgents have a de facto government such as to justify them in claiming a recognition of belligerency. The United States has no disposition to interfere with the relations existing between Spain and her colony possession.

The only grave question which our government has with any foreign nation, is that of the Alabama Claims. He thinks these claims should not be adjusted by ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations, and therefore considers the action of the Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clauder bill to have been wisely taken in the interest of permanent peace.

In regard to Canadian reciprocity he thinks that no citizens of the United States would be benefited by the renewals of such a treaty, but that the advantages would be all in favor of the British produce.

On other important topics, as the Indian Affairs, French Cable, Tenure-of-office act, &c., the President speaks with the same directness and practical force which characterize all his official papers. On the whole, the message is an able and judicious document, which cannot fail to command the respect of the considerate judgment of all good citizens regardless of partisan alliance. It has the additional merit of reasonable brevity, so that every one can find time to read it and judge for himself.

EP The recent retirement of John McArthur, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected merchants, after an active and prosperous business career in this city, demands some public notice. Mr. McArthur removed here about twenty-five years ago, from the town of Brooks in Waldo county, where for many years he was extensively engaged in trade, and had accumulated a handsome property. He occupied the old store on the corner of Market Square and Water street, until a short time before the great fire of 1865, and after the rebuilding of the Williams block he was engaged in trade in the latter location, where he continued until advancing age and infirmities warned him to retire from the care and responsibilities of business, and enjoy the competency he had honorably acquired, in the society of old friends and neighbors and in the bosom of an affectionate family. That he may be spared yet many years and the evening of his life is a serene and happy one is the earnest prayer of those by whom he has been so long known and esteemed. Nor the purpose of settling up his business affairs Mr. McArthur may be found for the present at the store of R. Libby & Co., 181 Water street,

EP Mr. Giddon, the Supervisor of Schools for Lincoln county, informs us that it is his intention to visit the schools in Dresden during the present week and to lecture two or three evenings at different school-houses. He will also hold a town Institute Saturday, 11th inst., at the school-house near King's Mills. Somerville will next receive similar attention. It is hoped that the teachers and citizens generally will bear these appointments in mind, and be present on these occasions, lending their assistance and influence in promoting the interests of our common schools.

EP The publishers of the *Kennebec Journal* announce their purpose to commence the permanent publication of a daily paper in this city on the 1st of January next. The enterprise will deserve success, and we trust a generous patronage will be extended to it.

EP Mr. Beach, recently pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, has retired from the ministry, and having purchased a farm in Minnesota, and turned to himself a hermitage—a daughter of the late Prof. Judd—will devote himself henceforth to agricultural pursuits.

EP On Saturday afternoon last fire was discovered in the third story of the brick building on Water street owned by the heirs of the late Arno A. Bittus. The fire is said to have been caused by the careless deposit of hot ashes upon the floor of the room, which was burst through to the room below. The fire department were promptly on hand and the fire was extinguished with slight damage. The property was insured.

EP On Monday night last we were visited by a heavy snow storm, accompanied by a violent wind from the north-west, by which the snow was drifting, blocking the railroads and impeding locomotion generally. The Bangor train did not reach Kendall's Mills in season on Tuesday to connect with the Portland & Kennebec, which was an hour behind time on its arrival in this city.

EP The publishers of the *Kennebec Journal* announce their purpose to commence the permanent publication of a daily paper in this city on the 1st of January next. The enterprise will deserve success, and we trust a generous patronage will be extended to it.

EP Rev. Mr. Beach, recently pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, has retired from the ministry, and having purchased a farm in Minnesota, and turned to himself a hermitage—a daughter of the late Prof. Judd—will devote himself henceforth to agricultural pursuits.

EP Miss Providence Snow, a well known octogenarian of this city, died last week at the age of eighty-seven years. She was the oldest member of the First Baptist Church in Augusta, having joined it more than sixty years ago.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

CONGRESSIONAL. The Forty-first Congress assembled in its first regular session on Monday last. The two Houses were called to order by their respective presiding officers at noon. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business the President's Message was received and read in each branch. A variety of petitions, bills and resolutions were then presented and referred to the appropriate committees. Some of them are of very important character. Among them are bills introduced by Senators Drake and Sumner respecting the appellate power of the United States Courts in the late rebellious States; by Senator Morton, to provide for the reconstruction of Georgia; by Mr. Williams of Oregon virtually prohibiting Chinese immigration in the contract system, making such contracts a misdemeanor, but not interfering with voluntary Chinese immigration; bill providing for the execution of the laws against polygamy in Utah. A joint resolution was introduced, providing that upon the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislatures of three-fourth of the States all disabilities of participation in the rebellion shall cease.

On Tuesday in the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend the banking act to promote a return to specie payment. It repeated the intimation of the amount of national bank notes, permits the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional notes equal in amount to the greenbacks retired, but not to exceed \$50,000,000 yearly.

In the House the principal business was the reference of the several topics of the President's Message to the appropriate committees, which was not done without considerable discussion. Bills were introduced reorganizing the Treasury Department; repealing the tenure-of-office act; abolishing the franking privilege; to prevent members of Congress from accepting or holding any place of trust under the President; to prohibit the sale of coin on the part of the United States and provide for redemption of U. S. legal tenders notes in coin at par.

FINES IN LEWISTON AND LOSS. On Friday morning last, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in a two-story frame building owned by Mr. T. D. Wright, and occupied by T. M. Varney, as a stationer, in the first story, and by M. D. Chaplin & Co., attorneys at law, in the second story. The building and nearly all the contents were entirely destroyed. Mr. Varney's stock was valued at \$9,000, on which there was no insurance. The building at the time was occupied by a two-story building occupied by R. S. Amrose, a dry goods store, and although the building was totally destroyed, most of the goods were saved in a damaged condition. G. S. Newell's boot and shoe store and a block of wood occupied by J. Y. Storer were slightly damaged.

The saddest part of the calamity was the burning to death of Mr. D. Chaplin, an attorney at law who occupied an office over Mr. Varney's store, where he usually slept, taking his meals at a hotel. While the fire was in progress some of the bystanders spoke of Mr. Chaplin, but it was supposed that he was not in the building; indeed it was positively said that he had been seen and was safe. But in the morning it was ascertained that he had not appeared at the hotel; and the sequel of the sad story we take from the Journal account of the fire:

"Soon after, (about 8 o'clock) while the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the flames, the among the smoke and flames discovered the body of a man, a negro, lying on the floor. The body was gone, most of both legs, the top of the skull and the abdomen were burned off. Nothing but the outlines of the face remained. The size of the body and the fact that Mr. Chaplin was missing, left no doubt that the remains were those of him.

The remains were carefully gathered up by Dr. Ellwood, and other gentlemen and taken to the residence of A. P. Chaplin, brother of the deceased, and the bench fell, carrying with it a portion of the remains caused the deepest sorrow among the large crowd present, most of whom knew Mr. Chaplin and entertained for him the deepest respect. A more solemn scene was never witnessed.

Mr. Chaplin was a man of Brighton, whom he had been a friend living. He received a liberal education, graduated at Bowdoin about 1860, and studied law subsequently in Portland. After being admitted to the bar, about 1868, he opened a law and insurance office in Auburn, and something over a year ago took up his office in Lewiston, where he is now engaged in a growing business, having added to his previous business that of a real estate agent. His modest, unassuming integrity, decided ability and fervent piety won the confidence and friendship of all who knew him. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in Auburn and President of Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association. He was about 20 years of age, unmarried, but engaged a daughter of Wm. D. Little, Esq.,

Ep The fire is supposed to have taken from the chimney in the middle of the building, and it is thought that Mr. Chaplin was suffocated by the smoke which filled the fire, and died when the persons discovered the fire first entered the building.

THE MUNICIPAL WAR DEBTS. The Assumption Commissioners having completed their list of awards of municipal war debts to the several towns, are now engaged in making out the required certificates for the same, which will be paid in six per cent. bonds of the State running twenty years. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following list of awards to some of the largest towns:

Portland, \$166,041; Bangor, \$90,575; Lewiston, \$40,958; Auburn, \$28,100; Farmington, \$14,256; Dyer, \$22,408; Bucksport, \$23,758; Augusta, \$44,416; Waterville, \$10,163; Hallowell, \$10,000; Farmington, \$9,965; Castine, \$22,701; Paris, \$17,233; Norway, \$9,260; Bethel, 11,541; Leland, \$6,400; Dexter, \$12,666; Brewer, \$14,776; Bath, \$49,033; Richmond, \$12,316; Skowhegan, \$19,066; Belgrade, \$9,358; Ellsworth, \$26,908; Calais, \$25,485; Readfield, \$12,291; Biddeford, 41,041; Saco, \$27,705; Wiscasset, \$18,408.

The report of the Commission shows that the whole number of men put in is \$1,855 for the following years:—\$26,850 for three years, 290 for two years, 8,118 for one year, and 7,069 for nine months—equal to which the compensation the Boston troops received, which the reimbursement has been made to the several towns, making the amount to be paid \$9,106.

It is believed that the sum in the hands of the Spanish authorities will be paid in full, as soon as the

commissioners of the fourth amendment are appointed.

At the tenth inst. Congress adjourned joint resolution authorizing the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas; to submit to the conventions the constitutions which each had previously framed, and submit the constitutions, either entire or in parts, to the people to vote upon at the next election.

On the 20th of March last the schooner *Lizine Major* was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers taken from it and carried into Spain, and the crew released. The crew were Spanish sailors, and the ship was captured in violation of the neutrality of the United States.

On the 21st of March the *Lizine Major* was released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

It is now proposed to bring the case before Congress.

Ep The *Lizine Major* was at the Bahama Islands when she was captured, and the crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

The crew were released by the Spanish government as soon as possible.

